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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in al! cases send stamps for that purpose.

Personal to Mr. Morgan.

Senator Morgan of Alabama will be seventy-nine years old next June. Probably no statesman ever exceeded his word-power at that advanced age. We really believe him capable of talking thirteen hours at a stretch without exhausting his ideas or his vocabulary, and without serious injury to his remark-

able diaphragm. But that Mr. MORGAN can talk thirteen days continuously, without falling a victim to overexertion, is beyond the limits of reasonable expectation. Any attempt on his part to defeat the Panama Canal in that way is doomed to failure. He will be sacrificing himself in vain.

The tail end of a long and generally creditable public career ought not to be

In the most friendly spirit, and with a single view to his own physical welfare, we accordingly urge the ancient Senator to submit to the inevitable and save his remaining strength for the manipulation of the golden or silver spade that is to mark the beginning of work by the United States Government on its interoceanic canal.

If our vote can award it, that honor shall be Senator Morgan's.

"Doctor" Arthur MacDonald and the Patho-Social Humbug.

One of the most persistent persons that ever worked upon the good-natured indifference of Senators and Representatives has procured from the two Committees on the Judiclary favorable reports upon Senate Bill 6,032, a measure of his own devising. This is a bill appropriating \$8,000 for the establishment, in connection with the Department of Justice, of a so-called " laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper and defective classes

We print the text of the bill, and shall then proceed to discuss the proposed laboratory and its promoter with all the candor that the subject requires:

"There shall be established in the Department of Justice a laboratory for the study of the abnormal classes, and the work shall include not only laboratory investigations, but also the collection of sociological and pathological data, especially such as may be found in institutions for the criminal. pauper and defective classes, and generally in hospitals and schools. Said laboratory and work shall he in charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall receive a miary of \$3,000 per annum. He shall make a report once a year, directed to the Attorney General which with the approval of that officer, shall be published. For the proper equipment of that laboratory, and the rental, If necessary, of a suitable room therefor, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Freesury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be required."

The name of the proposer and proposed beneficiary of this \$8,000 appropriation is been carried for several years on the roll of the Bureau of Education with the selfconstructed title of " Specialist in Education as a Preventive of Pauperism and Crime," at a salary of \$1,800. In making out his estimates for next year the Hon. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, the Commissioner of Education, specifically recommended the discontinuance of MacDon-ALD's salary and services. Dr. HARRIS'S reasons for the recommendation were suitably and sufficiently, although very mildly stated:

"Briefly, that the so-called scientific study of criminals has not advanced far enough to be of use for education. At present it confines its attenuos chiefly to bodily peculiarities, studying the form and size of the skull, the ears, the interior of the mouth, beight and weight, and such matters. giving its results in the form of statistical averages. These bodily items may, in some way not yet made clear, have a connection with crimina propensities as cause or effect, but thus far such connection to only a matter of conjecture."

We take it that this was merely the Comm ssioner's gentle way of ridding his Bureau of the ridicule and scandal brought upon that serious establishment by the aforesaid MacDonald and his work." The appropriation was dropped. Thereupon MacDonalD began to bombard newspaper offices, medical and legal societies and members of both houses of Congress with typewritten statements of his claims to fame, his qualifications as a " patho-social " expert, and the value to the Government of his deas on criminology; adding to the same a "confidential" intimation that the real cause of his dismissal from the Bureau of Education was Dr. HARRIS'S jealousy of his scientific eminence. And MACDONALD prepared a bill transferring his patho-social activities to the Department of Justice, and promoting himself rom " Specialist in Education as a Preventive of Pauperism and Crime " at \$1,800 a year to Director, at \$4,000 a year, and with \$20,000 to expend, of a laboratory having among its purposes:

"The collection of jurisprudential, sociological and pathological data, . . . also the investigation of anarchistic criminals, mob influence, and like phenomena. That especially the causes of social erits shall be sought out, with a view to leasen. ing or preventing them."

This is the bill which has been amended in Committee to the form printed above. We have quoted MacDonald's original phraseology with special reference to the italicized passage.

For this is the same " Doctor " ARTHUR MACDONALD whose propensity for " seeking out the causes of social evils " has heen a scandal in the past to the Government which tolerated his presence in the Bureau of Education; whose prurient taste for the personal investigation of certain subjects has been but thinly disruised under a pseudo-scientific pretence; he same " Doctor " ARTHUR MACDON- | pickets stationed at the " scab " apartment |

ALD who is the author of at least two treatises on sexual matters which he has advertised as procurable for a specified sum through the medium of a lock-box in the Washington Post Office. It is the same " Doctor " ARTHUR MACDONALD who published and sold for fifty cents to applicants by mail to his lock-box in Washington the once notorious work on Girls Who Answer Personals," a book in which the author revealed his own character and standards of dignity decency and honor with a shameless frankness which was about equally amaz-

ing and nauseating. There appeared five or six years ago in certain newspapers which make a labor: specialty of that sort of thing the following "personal" advertisement:

" GENTLEMAN of high social and university pos tion desires correspondence (acquaintance not neces sary) with young educated woman of high social and financial position. No agents; no triflers; must give detailed account of life; references re

quired. Address Lock Box ---The "gentleman of high social and university position" was the present aspirant for a Government salary as an official seeker out of the causes of social evils. The innocently intrepid or professionally indelicate girls who fell into Doctor " ARTHUR MACDONALD'S trap and entered into correspondence with him were gradually led on to write freely to him about their most intimate sentiments and affairs. Whenever he could induce his correspondents to disclose their real names, his next step was to arrange a personal interview. Sometimes this interview occurred in a public place, such as the waiting room of a railway station; sometimes the " Doctor ' managed to penetrate into the home or boarding place of his silly or mercenary victim. The poor girls, virtuous or

unchaste, the foolish maidens and indiscreet wives who employed this irregular method of making the acquaintance of a gentleman of high social and university position, furnished him with a great mass of letters, sometimes romantic, sometimes pathetic, and in some cases indecent, which the " Doctor proceeded to edit and sell at 50 cents a copy through his lock-box in the Washington Post Office. The choicest of the letters resulting from his advertisement were printed in that book. When he could be steered the correspondence toward questions of sex. Where the deluded women had gone so far as to address the supposed gentleman of high social and university position in the language of affection or passion, their terms of endearment were printed in the book. Where a girl had been persuaded to accept as a gift from the Doctor " one of his " scientific " pamphlets or treatises, the fact was duly recorded. All these confidential letters procured by deception from silly women under the pretence of "patho-social

investigation were put forth at 50 cents a copy to the general public by " Doctor MACDONALD, with the characteristically impudent avowal that unless he had concealed his intention to publish the same, " such a work would have been impossible." The key to " Doctor " ARTHUR MAC-DONALD's fondness for patho-social inquiry is afforded by his unconscious selfrevelation in the book to which we have been referring. That he was adroit enough on that occasion to escape being thrashed within an inch of his patho-social life by some indignant father, brother

or husband is a matter for astonishment.

and, we are inclined to add, for profound

regret. But he has survived, and he now

ment Bureau of various things abnormal at a salary of \$4,000 a year, although he s willing to take \$3,000. We advise every Senator and Representative with a healthy mind and a decent regard for the character of the scientific activities of the Federal bureaus to procure from the Library of Congress a copy of " Girls Who Answer Personals," and also of his "Abnormal Women;" and then to decide whether Doctor " MACDONALD-he is neither a Doctor of Medicine nor a Doctor of Laws, nor again a Doctor of Philosophy-is

him for investigating. The United Janitors.

not himself quite as abnormal as any-

thing he wants the Government to pay

The majesty, haughtiness and unlimited power of the janitor are known and revered by millions of trembling subjects. He is the living representative or survival of the old despots and tyrants, the arbitrary ruler in a community supposed to be free. Louis XIV. was a very little monarch compared with him. "The flat, it is me:" who can deny the fact or fail to bow meekly before the boss? Governors and Presidents are supposed to be "some punkins;" but their greatness is temporary and official. The janitor is great all the time. If he consents to abdicate from the lordship of one flat he soon takes possession of another one.

If his bark sink, 'tis to another sea. The philosopher takes a just interest and even pride in janitors. Superiority of any kind commands his respect; and the janitors are one of the most superior class of beings now on view. Yet their power is only in its infancy. Inevitable evolution is rolling out their wings into a wider and more triumphant sweep. The janitor is the greatest man in the world. The labor union is the greatest thing. entity, organization in the world. Graft the labor union on the janitor. Then you have the union janitor and the janitors' union; and about that time look

out for trouble. Five unions of " flat janitors," that 's to say janitors of flats, have been formed in Chicago, and a Central Council of Flat Janitors has hired offices and " looks after the interests of all members." If we may use a Tauric idiom, the first thing a union does is to issue an ultimatum. The ultimatum of the Flat Janitors' Union ultimated last Sunday. Owners of flats who haven't signed the union working rules and wage scale are bringing misery upon their tenants. Milk, ice, and coal will not be delivered in " scab ' buildings. The Milk Drivers' Union, the Ice Drivers' Union and the Coal Teamsters' Union are depended upon to make the ultimatum and blockade effective. Strikes will be ordered and tion of the county to another.

houses. These pickets will "give the high sign " to union men who come to deliver goods of any kind; and the goods will not be delivered. Thus, by the aid of the Department Store Drivers' Union and other allies, the tenants will be marooned, cut off from supplies. Naturally they will implore or command the owner to yield to the union. The plan of campaign is excellent and worthy of the " janitorial " intellect.

Will you read a few of the restrictions by which the union janitors protect themselves from the competition of their wives, from their natural foes, owners and tenants, and from unnecessary

" No janitor shall be requested to remove litter caused by other workmen, or wash woodwork or windows in date, whether so left by the preceding tenants or decorators and when a fanitor has swept and dusted out the flat, his duties will be considered

" No janitor will be expected to do work which will conflict with other trades unions; except in case of emergency, and then only until proper tradesmen can be called.

"No lanitor shall be requested to run passenger elevator.

" No janitor's wife shall be hired in conjunctio or in the performance of his duties in the building. " No janitor shall in any manner become a party in dispute that may arise between his employer and tenant, and his orders shall come from his employers.

In any building where a janitor is expected to mawer telephone calls he shall receive \$10 per nonth extra.

Buildings having passenger elevators run other wise than by electric power furnished from outside source, shall pay \$10 extra per month per elevator."

Janitors are not to take orders from tenants, put in screens, " fix " erring locks or doors, loosen tight water plugs or otherwise repair things. Some meanspirited janitors have not been above earning a little money and obliging tenants by doing little jobs around the house. No matter how handy and accomplished a janitor may be, he has no right to degrade himself and derogate from the high traditions of his profession by engaging in these base, mechanical occupations. It is wrong for him to work. It is almost criminal for him to lie. oblige tenants. His relations with them should range from armed neutrality to active hostility. Besides, in permitting himself to do anything more than he can help or anything that can be done by any member of any other union he is sinning against the spirit of unionism. He is a specialist and must never wander from his specialty.

There has been much babble of poets metaphysicians and theologians about Necessity and Fate. The Flat Janitors Union is the modern equivalent of irresistible, unrelenting force.

Col. Randolph's Promotion.

The promotion of Col. WALLACE F RANDOLPH, Chief of Artillery, to the rank of Brigadier-General, made under Secretary Root's interpretation of the General Staff act, is a prompt and deserved recognition of Gen. RANDOLPH's services, as well as of the needs of the Artillery Corps. It gives to the corps, for the first time in more than one hundred years, a General of artillery who succeeds to the post once held by Gen. HENRY KNOX, WASHINGTON'S confident and most valued military adviser.

Apparently the fact that the Chief of Artillery provided by the Army act of 1901 was not created a Brigadier-General was due to an oversight; for that act med a corps of more than 18. and yet gave the command of them merely to a Colonel. Gen. RANDOLPH was not even senior when appointed Chief of Artillery, so that the rather curious sight was seen of a junior Colonel at the head of a body nearly as numerous as an army corps. The Corps of Engineers, with 1,500 officers and men; the Ordnance Department, with 800; the Signal Corps, with 850, were commanded by Brigadier-Generals: the Artillery Corps, with 18,000, by a Colonel.

The fifth clause of the General Staff act, under which Gen. RANDOLPH has been promoted, is as follows: "The Chief of Artillery shall hereafter serve as an additional member of the General Staff and shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Brigadier-General; and the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act shall take effect Aug. 15, 1903. Secretary ROOT's interpretation of this section, that the Chief of Artillery might be promoted at once, is undoubtedly correct, and the Artillery Corps and its chief are to be congratulated upon the President's prompt action upon it.

Partisan Enrollment.

Annually since the enactment of the present Primary law there has been a demand for amendments to prevent the frauds alleged to be practised under those sections allowing the transfer of enrolled voters from one Assembly district to another, and the enrollment of voters in May and June. Senator Els-BERG has introduced a bill in the Legislature this week abolishing the supplementary enrollment and transfers, and limiting the time of enrollment to the four regular registration days.

If the synopsis of the bill printed in the Albany despatches does it justice. the result of its enactment would be to restrict the right to participate in the primary elections in the fall of the year to electors who registered and enrolled at the registration for the preceding general election, and to those of such electors as had not changed their residence during the period between October and September. It is plain that this would reduce materially the number of electors eligible to participation in the management of party affairs, and would defeat in large measure the purpose for which the law was enacted, which was to get the voters to join the party organizations, and, as the Hon. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD says, " Rescue them from the bosses." The Elsberg measure is designed to put the control of the primaries into the hands of that portion of the electorate which retains the same residence from October to September, and to bar out those who move from one por-

The effect of such a law would be to

set up a harder standard for those desiring to take a hand in party managemen than is prescribed for those who wish to vote. Practically a twelve months' residence in the election district would be required of those wishing to vote at primaries. The State requires only a thirty-day residence in an election district as a preliminary to voting at a general election. To have the restrictions surrounding participation in party primaries more stringent than those surrounding the supreme act of voting itself is silly. Senator ELSBERG's bill ought not to pass.

A Matter of Patronage.

Some years ago Mr. J. EDWARD AD-DICES, having acquired possession of three members of the Delaware Legislature in the Republican name, refused to vote for the Republican candidate for Senator and thereby caused a vacancy in Delaware's representation. It has been "ADDICKS or nobody" with him ever since. Now having acquired the majority of the anti-Democratic forces " No janitor will be requested to trim or put coal he declares publicly that " no man who refuses to vote for J. EDWARD ADDICKS in the Legislature will ever be allowed to hold any office in Delaware." Evidently Mr. ADDICKS believes that in addition to his servants in the Delaware Legislature, he owns the Washington Administration and the United States Senate!

Another portion of the Addicks address deserves to be put by the side of certain statements that found their way to the public last November through the columns of Mr. ADDICKS's own newspaper, the Wilmington Morning News, and the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

PERRUARY ADDRESS. | NOVEMBER STATEMENTS "As to the appoint "The object of nomments - Congressman insting BYRNE for Con-BALL cannot get a Fed. gress was to defeat BALL. eral appointment. After so that Mr. ADDICES March 4, the appoint might try to get the disments, according to cus - pensing of Federal pattom, ought to go to the ronage in Delaware. Mr. chairman of the Union Appices later said : Republican State Com. The next Republican mittee and the National Congressman from Dela-Committeeman, J. En. ware will be a Democrat, WARD ADDICES. We will and I will then control see where the power will the Federal patronage."

" To the Editor of the Public Ledger: We have taken away the temptation of Federal patron age by excising from the situation Congressman BALL.

It will be indeed interesting to see where the power will lie. That is unless. notwithstanding appearances, there is enough decency among the "Addicksites" to induce them to take off their collar and turn ADDICKS down.

The Massachusetts folks cling to MARY'S cosset, as this letter shows:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: JOHN ROW STONE IS no myth—he was a nephew of the Rev. LEMURI. CAPEN, pastor of the Congregational Church in Sterling, Mass., from 1815 to 1819. The Rev. Mr. Capun was the father of the first librarian of the Boston Public Library. Mr. ROULSTONE, at the age of 17 or 18, was fitting for Harvard College re in Sterling when he wrote the first three stanza 'Mary's Lamb,' more than ten years before Mrs Hals published it in her book. JOHN ROULSTONE died during his freshman year, I am informed, so he never graduated, nor did he tan sheepskins. You see I am one of those who can't allow the story to ge out of Massachusetts nor even out of Sterling

Well, grant that there was a JOHN ROUL-STONE, who studied in Sterling. Because JOHN was no myth, must we believe that Mrs. SARAH J. HALE was a plagiarist? Where is the original manuscript of John's poem about MARY's Little Lamb? Or, if the manuscript has not been preserved where and of what date is the original publication by JOHN of the first three stanzas of that poem? Is it in the Boston Public Library or the Sterling Public Library?

We notice that some newspapers in Chiapproval of President ROOSEVELT's friendtheir abuse of the most prominent representative of law and equal rights through out the anthracite strike, Mr. GEORGE F. BAER, are now expressing concern at the impending candidacy for Mayor of Chicago of Mr. CLARENCE S. DARROW, the United Miners' counsel and an open defender of riot. It would have been better, of course. if the ideas now receiving support in Chicago had been upheld from the first; but better late than never.

The last bill introduced for further exemption from jury service is Assemblyman CONKLIN'S, exempting reporters of weekly papers " which have existed for at least wenty-five years." The bill should be squelched without inquiry as to the particular beneficiaries aimed at. What favored individual, also, is intended

to be served by Assemblyman Lewis's bill requiring presidents of insurance companies to be chosen from among the directors? We can conceive of no general principle on which this bill can be advocated. Assemblyman Plank's bill authorizing poards of supervisors to establish county schools of agriculture and domestic economy, "including home management," is a wonder.

The movement in The Bronx against the location there of the garbage crematory intended for 144th street and Whitlock avenue recalls the fierce opposition of the Fire Island baymen to the harboring of the cholera suspects of a dozen years ago on Fire Island. The Bronx people are as earnest in their opposition as a number of Adirondack citizens are to prevent the location in their neighborhood of a consumptive hospital. The Bronxites even threater to hang Street Cleaner Woodbury. We trust that Dr. WOODBURY's life will be preserved, but, none the less, opposition to inasions such as he has projected are always entitled to respectful consideration.

New Jersey's Proposed Automobile Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The bill introduced in the New Jersey Legislature by Assemblyman Scovil restricts the of automobiles to six miles per hour at all Such a restriction upon automobiles would be virtually forbidding them to maintain a speed of more than eight miles per hour in the rural sections: in other words, a speed no greater than is legally prescribed for the

heart of the Greater New York.

Many of New York's business men have selected nomes in that State, principally because of its admirable facilities for automobiling and driving, and together with its other citizens who seek health and pleasure in this way they have been instrumental in bringing about a vast improvement in the public roads there. To the efforts of the automobilists and those closely allied with them is due very largely the fact that New Jersey to-day lends all of the Eastern States as regards the xtent to which road improvement has been carried on, nearly \$00 miles of excellent roads having been built in that State in recent years at a cost of slightly less than

heart of the Greater New York.

SARGENT'S NEW DECORATIONS IN

The second installment of the series decorations that is being executed for the Boston Public Library by John S. Sargent

has been set in place. It is eight years since he installed the first part of the scheme which, in his own words, was intended to represent "the triumph of religion—a mural decoration illustrating certain stages of Jewish and Christian history." It will be remembered that the hall in which they appear, now popularly known as Sargent's Hall, is a chamber, 84 feet long, 23 feet wide and 23 high It serves as a lobby of approach to some of the smaller special rooms, and has so little structural relation to the building that a staircase approach lands you on the floor of cates with a loft. It has, indeed, but slight architectural dignity, and the architects when they planned it could have had no realization of the importance of the decorations that it was destined to receive. It is a thousand pities, for, as the result has proved the grandeur of Mr. Sargent's conception demanded a larger scale of actual measurement than is possible here, and merited the very noblest architectural surroundings. Regrets, however, on this score are belated and I only mention the insufficiency of the hall because it is evident that Mr. Sargent has realized it and most interesting to note how in this later work he has, in a measure, counteracted it.

But let us recall the general planning of the decoration. At the north end the artist had already commemorated the first act in the drama as he conceived it; an act divided into three scenes. The theme is the conflict between polytheism and monotheism. On the soffit of the arch which frames in the end of the hall, he has represented the tangle of deities in the Egyptian theogony; the symbolism of light and darkness, of nature, and of the male and female force in nature, as well as the trinity of the Father, the Mother and the Son, Isis, Osiris and Horus. In the lunette-shaped space upon the end wall appear the Jews. by reason of their apostacy from the faith in the One God, subjected to the persecution of the Eygptian and the Assyrian, but saved in their extremity by the outstretched hands of the Deity, appearing amid the wings of the cherubim. Underneath, in the frieze, is the figure of Moses, with the tables of the law, supported by Joshua and Elijah, while to the right and left are grouped the prophets, both those of iamentation and those of hope.

In the logic of the whole the frieze plays part, like that of the chorus in a Greek drama; explaining the cause of the tragedy, depicted above, pointing the moral, and linking the thought of the moment with that which is to follow. This, if all goes well, will be represented along the east wall by a portrayal of the Sermon on the Mount, in which the law of the Old Dispensa tion was expanded into that of the New, the rigor of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was ameliorated into the gospel of love, and philanthropy was established as a result and evidence of religion. This culmination of the drama is yet to be depicted. Meanwhile, at the south end of he hall, the artist has commemorated the Dogma of the Redemption.

The title-Sargent's own- is noteworthy. He seems to have substituted, with deliber ate purpose, the narrower, more stubborn word dogma for the usual one of doctrine. It is, in fact, the purely doctrinal aspect of the Redemption, rather than the spiritual significance enshriped in it, that he appears to be desirous of emphasizing; setting it as a pendant to the tables of the law; as if he would have us remember that the new atonement, as well as that of bulls and of goats, has been made the excuse for intolrance and uncharitableness. The spirit however, of Christianity, that element in it which has been prolific only of benediction, he will glorify in the last act of his drama.

In accordance with this intention he has represented the Act of the Redemption, parative realism and fuller human suggestion of the works of the Italian Renais sance, but in the more formal and symbolic manner of Byzantine art. Really, the was cago that formerly were strong in their the intuition of genius; for it imports into his a storical cycle a glimpse of that exiness with JOHN MITCHELL and rabid in | quisitely beautiful, yet gloomy mysticism of the M.ddle Ages, which has exercised so profound an influence upon the history of the world, and, moreover, enabled him to adopt that method of decorative composition which is supremely suitable for the adornment of a mural space. He has employed it with an elasticity of treatment that gathers from tradition its dignity and from its naïveté a poignancy of reality. while adding thereto the final impress of later and maturer art. One may feel too that in this later work Sargent's own art. in the direction of decorative logic, has become matured. It was another stroke of happy inspiration on this occasion to collect the separate spaces of the lunette and frieze into one imposing unit of composition and to treat them with a color scheme of grand simplicity that should make the ensemble still more complete

and impressive. The space thus becomes a lofty, arched panel, in the centre of which is suspende d the Christ upon the cross. Behind the latter. with their hoads appearing near the top of the composition, are seated figures, representing the Father, Son and Holy Ghost in glory. The foot of the cross descends into the space corresponding to that occupied by the fri ze of the prophets in the decoration at the north end, and is supported by angels, to the left and right of whom stand other figures bearing the emblems of the Passion. The projecting cornice, between the upper and lower parts of the space, bears the inscription "Factus Homo, Factor Hominis Factique Redemptor" on one side of the cross; continued on the other by "Corporeus Redimo Corpora Corda Deus" Made Man, Maker of Man and Redeemer of That Which I Have Made, Leing in the Body, I Redeem the Bodies of Men and Their Souls, Eeing God."

Such is the inscription, full of faith, profoundly significant, naïvely repetitive in its play upon words, and such is the character of this decoration. Not a detail is without its significance some of childlike directness, others of imaginative symbolism, but all uniting in an ensemble of grand impressiveness, elevated, isolated, aspi ng to an extraordinary degree. Before passing to a detailed description I have tried to suggest a general impression of the composition. The color scheme is deep blue and crimson with accents of gold and silver, the whole subdued to a rich tenderness of patina that suggests the coning influence of centuries.

The three Persons of the Trinity are represented against the dull deep blue background in crimson robes, seated on semicircular sedilia; aged and crowned; the Fether with a triple crown and holding an orb; the Son with the Gospels in His hand, and all with the two fingers raised in blessing. I do not know if it is intended, but these figures seem to me to symbolize also the three great divisions of the Church the Latin, Anglican and Greek, Round

the circle of the each are doves, with a nimbus over each head, representing the seven gifts of the Spirit.

The figure of the Christ is emaciated, and yet this central feature has a decorative sumptuousness, for the cross itself is backed by a broader one of ornamental design with trefolded ends, gilded to a dull lustre. On a table behind the head appear the words:

"Remissas Bunt Peccata Mundi"—"Remitted Are the Sins of the World." A stole, emblem of pricesthood, hange from the shoulders of the Christ, passing across His body and enfolding also the figures of Adam and Eve, who crouch in a panel below the arms of the cross, each holding up a chalice to catch the blood which dripe from the Redeemer's hands. His figure and theirs are modelled in high relief—in the round in fact, standing out from the rest of the composition with magnificent emphasis. The woman kneels toward the cross, but averts her head and bows it reverently and tenderly as with both hands she supports the cup, while the man, with one arm extended, looks away from the Christ, and around his foot is coiled the serpent, the rest of whose body is crushed beneath the pierced feet of the Saviour Below, the cross terminates in an embossed representation of the pelicam which sacred tradition resdits with stabbing her breast so that she may nourish her young with her blood, an emblem of the sacrifice of the Redemption.

This bose is supported by two angels with spreading wings who are flanked by figures bearing the emblems of the Passion. To the left stands a youth, with the Hammer and Pincers in one hand and the Roman soldier who pierced the Sacred Side. Beside him is a female figure holding in the other, suggesting St. Longiaus, the Roman soldier who pierced the Sacred Side. Beside him is a female figure holding in the other was policied. The interest is a support was specified in the line.

Hammer and Pincers in one hand and the Spear in the other, suggesting St. Longhus, the Roman soldier who pierced the Sacred Side. Beside him is a female figure holding the nails, and to her right another, with the Palm and the Sponge upon a cloven reed. On the opposite side of the cross stand three female figures, bearing respectively the column of the Flagellation and the Scourge, the Crown of Thorns, and the Ladder. All the emblems are executed in low relief, as also is the embroidery upon the robes of the central angels; in the one case a scroll of grapes and in the other a

the robes of the central angels; in the one case a scroll of grapes and in the other a design of wheat-ears, symbolizing the Bread and Wine of the Sacrament.

This relief of ornament is an old decorative device of the Italian artists, of Finturicchio, for example, but I do not know that it has ever been carried to such boldness of effect as in this decoration of Mr. Sargent's. He has introduced it in varying gradations of emphasis, culminating in the pronounced detachment of the Crucifixion group, and with a mingled subtlety and pronounced detachment of the Crucinxion group, and with a mingled subtlety and declaration of effect that is surprisingly decorative. For this composition, at once so grand and simple in its main appeal, has yet a nuance of suggestion that is indescribedly angrousing.

has yet a nuance of suggestion that is indescribably engrossing.

From the dual standpoint of religious
thought and of mural decoration the composition is one of extraordinary impressiveness. For my own part, I approach it in
the recollection of a boyhood familiarity
with such figurative presentment of the
Redemption, and I recognize in this one
the poignancy of feeling, the profound
meaningfulness, that will satisfy the ardent
believer. As a decoration, I experience meaningfulness, that will satisfy the ardent believer. As a decoration, I experience in front of it that immediate capture of the sensations such as occurs only at rare intervals in one's study of art, when the appeal is so instant, irresistible and com-plete that one's imagination is caught up into an elevated atmosphere of wonderful satisfaction.

satisfaction.

Mr. Sargent, with depth and fulness alike of heart and brain, has compassed the mystery of the theme; in the manner of presenting it he has recovered the impressiveness of the old style and kindled it anew from his own artistic imagination, and finally has invested the whole work with a grand assurance of logical computances, the impressiveness of logical computances, the impressiveness of logical computances, the impressiveness of logical computances. ance of logical completeness, the impress of his matured knowledge. Soul-stirring and superbly handsome, this mural decora-tion stands forth among the few most noble ones of modern times. C. H. C.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Rev. Minot J. Savage is reported as saying in a sermon on Sunday: "Archbishop Farley the other day put in a plea for the city's money to support and endow a Catholic library, and the Catholic Church

endow a Catholic library, and the Catholic Church is earnestly, patiently, persistently, determinedly making an attack on our public school system.

* * If the time ever comes when either of these aims is accomplished it will be a sad day for the future of our Republic."

It is only fair when such an attack as this is made

to make public the facts that the Catholic parochial achools of this city are educating 41,000 children, pay over \$300,000 in salaries and have several milns of dollars invested in school property. There is every reason, therefore, that they should receive public support. In their teaching lies the safety of this Republic, for the child is taught love

of God and country, charity to all, and obedience to constituted authority. FRANK W. SMITH, Chairman New York Chapter Knights of Columbus

From an Old Follow Citizen of Augustus

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: One in a hundred thousand can transfer their versattle talents from an author to the political field with success, but he is a rare exception in the political history of our country. Augustus Thomas, in early man-hood, when an ambitious reporter, composer and amateur actor in St. Louis thirty years ago, then aspired for Legislative honors. His nomination the Republican convention in North St. Louis lative Republican vote was in the minority. Yet, when one is young and ambitious he has no fear of a large Democratic majority, but imagines that when the people once listen to his great oratorial wisdom all opposition will dissolve, and not only

worship at his ahrine.

Well, the Legislative candidates were three: Augustus Thomas, Robert E. Lee-by the way, not related to the great Confederate General nor to he African race and Henry Pairback. It was late We all sat in a large stake wagon; the coal oil torches were fickering as in a nebulous state of uncertainty.
The first speaker, a local city candidate, had his say. No applause followed. The mass meeting was at North Broadway and Lowell streets: 75 per cent. colored votes: no music, not even a drum. Thomas came over to me and said: "Fairback, now cent. colored votes; no music. not even a drum. Thomas came over to me and said: "Fairback, now you will are me enthuse and warm up the crowd by telling them a story. Fellow citizens, you seem to me this evening in danger of being affected by the chilly cold winds that mean victory on the 4th day of November (no applause). I will tell you how we used to do when I was a boy. I ran on the Iron Mountain train. When the cold atmosphere of the autumn chilled us, the engineer would stop at a woodpile to wood up. One of the crew would take a long pole, heat it in the locomotive fire, then take it to stars tree where the chickens roosted, shove the warm end near their feet. They, feeling the warmth, would crawl on it. After this we would have hot fried chicken that would warm us dil up. [No applause.] Well, fellow citizens, let us hope you will by the November election become inapired as we did and elect all of us by a large majority." When Augustus Thomas finished he was amazed at the cool reception. He said to me: "What think you! Why did they not shout and holler!" I observed that the old plantation negroes eyes, earn and mouths were open, but I knew that those colored Republicans in cleaning out a henroost could double discount the speaker; also that they did not thank him in trying to tell them what method they should adopt in selection of a dark night for laying in their favorite meas supply.

I had to laugh. Still his old friends of St. Louis are proud of him, and if he resided here with us in the warmer and more congenial atmosphere, which has a tendency of subduing aggressive man, we would not care how often he changed his politics or religion.

St. Lours, Mo., Peb. 12.

Site for the Post Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not strange hat the location of the site for the new Post Office s so long delayed? If located near the New York Central Railroad, where the Grand Union Hotel on Forty second street stands would be a good site,
If it is to be located near the Pennsylvania Railroad. the building should be erected on Seventh avenue on the opposite side of the street from the Pennsyl-vania Railroad depot. The Pennsylvania Railroad depot, we are told, is to be a marvellous structure. practically facing it on the opposite side of Seventh avenue, should be an attraction for all the people travelling over this road upon entering this city. Seventh avenue being a very broad atreet makes the location particularly desirable.

NEW YORE, Feb. 16.

Hotel Porters' Trank Label Talk.

From London Truth.
I have just made a discovery, knowledge on which may be of considerable value to travellers and tourists. It is that there exists among botel porters on the Continent a system of wireless telegraphy, by which the characteristics of a visito n the matter of tips are communicated from one hotel to another. The medium of communication is the hotel label pasted on visitors' luggage, and the code is formed by varying the angle at which the label is placed. In one position the label moans that the guest is worth cultivating, and may be relied on for liberal acknowledgment of services

when the fad for wheeling was at its height, and the golidag voice will also become recognized as a distinct outcome of the aport. received in another, that special attention bestowed

found himself followed by all his European colleagues and by a newcomer, America. He retired. A third opening was offered to his ambition in Africa. He determined to accept the offer, believing that he would be seconded by France. But France left him in the lurch, and he found himself face to face with England. He did not like the idea of measuring his young fieet with the fleets of the Queen of the Seas, so he quickly changed his attitude.

Only one more opening was left for him to play the game of a great conqueror, and that was in South America. But President Castro, the rascal, would not allow his throat to be cut without squealing. He did squeal, and loudly. The crew of the Panther know something about that. When the intended victim cried "murder!" "watch!" the game of the Emperor was spoiled; America is a tempting land for those who

But it must be borne in mind that South America is a tempting land for those who are inclined to rush after riches or to gain military glory. Any great European power in possession of Venezuela, the Argentine Republic and a portion of Brazil would soon become the queen of nations and dictate to the world, especially in the matter of commerce. This is something which does not escape the eyes of American statesmen.

The Marquis de Castellane believes that Germany will try again; that the present affair is merely a Doctor Jim raid, and that Germany will prepare to appear again in

Germany will prepare to appear again in American waters in a fight to a finish with the Monroe Doctrine; and the only sure way to block the Emperor's game lies in a Fran-co-American alliance, which means, of course, a Franco-Russian-American alliance. That, he argues, would make the Monroe Doctrine the guardian of the peace

THE PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CON-CERTS.

Very many people in the upper portion of New York are not aware that this is the third season that orchestral concerts that equal in rank those given at Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan Opera House are being given at Cooper Union, at prices ranging from 5 cents to 50 cents admission The movement in now in its third season. and is fast developing into an institution. Mr. Franz X. Arens conceived the idea

of furnishing music to the masses. He fought hard for recognition the first year. acting both as manager and conductor of the musical entertainment and personally raising the funds to carry the work on. The second year found enough people interested to more than cover the expenses. while this year the movement assumed such proportions that the society was incorsuch proportions that the society was incorporated to carry on the work systematically. Mr. Arens's aim has been that this society s'ould keep outside of all factions or musical parties: consequently no bitterness or competition has been created with other organizations. The movement is intended to create a musical atmosphere for the masses and to afford them the opportunity of hearing the best classical music, rendered by the best of musicians. Another object which it is hoped will be attained is the exertion of influence upon the musical movements in the direction of securing reduced rates of admission for students, such as are granted to them in European countries.

students, such as are granted to them in European countries.

It needs but a glance through the house at the evening's entertainment to see that the concerts have become so poular that persons are turned away nightly, and a much larger hall could be easily filled. The educational feature of the work has appealed to many of our philanthropic citizens, and since the incorporation nearly \$10,000 has been subscribed toward a permanent fund created to further the plans of the society.

The society aims to have a concert hall of their own, where concerts could be given, and as the movement grows there is no reason why a school should not be estab-

reason why a school should not be concerts. Ished in connection with the concerts, where music, in all its branches, could be taught at low prices and where the poor music lover and student could get educa-This seems an æsthetic charity very de-

serving of success. The Responsibility of Parentage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our worthy First Magistrate will find that there is much more involved in this question of the restriction of the family than appears upon the surface, and further investigation may induce him to modify the strenuous language he employed lately in his letter to the ladies who had just written a novel.

Mr. Roosevelt assumes that the lessening birthrate among educated and well-to-de people is the result of purely economic considerations on the part of men and laziness and the dictates of fashion on the part of women. These may and doubtless do in many

and the dictates of fashion on the part of women. These may and doubtless do in many cases act as deterrents to large families, but I am convinced that back of such restraining influences are moral considerations of an increasingly potent character, though perhaps as yet operating sub-consciously.

There certainly is an awakening in the minds of men to the appalling responsibility of parentage when all the conditions which surround modern life are present to the imagination. The increasing cosmic consciouances (as the late Prof. Clifford called it) has its operative force in the mind of every man of cultivation amenable to its influence, and as a result the young men of to-day are more matured in experience than were their fathers, even though their actual or personal life experience be no greater.

Part of this race inheritance of thought is the growth of pessimistic views as the result of race experience. To the lorical pessimist there can be no room for discussion as to the inadvisability of assisting in bringing beings into the world doemed to unhappiness, disappointment and despair.

Let any man of 60 or over ask himself the question whether he would care to live his life over; whether, in fact, "the game has been worth the candle;" only those who could answer the question affirmatively have the right to congratulate themselves on being parents; those who should answer nay outly to blush when they look into their children's faces.

In the long run, and sided by the slow four

faces
In the long run, and aided by the slow four
sure) growth of experience the human race
will answer this question of reproduction as
the best interests of the race demand, and the
human family will begin to die as it has begun nd as a tree dies. from the top down was NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

Prof. Whitney and Max Maller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Mrs. Ma. Muller's biography of her husband a letter of min appears (il: 21) with a sadly misleading erratur in it which reappears in your review of the wor (Peb. 15). In my letter to Mrs. Max Moller I spot of my talks with Prof. Whitney, which were pursuan to Max Müller's request, and of the "grievance mentioned by him (Whitney) to me, then added that I found him " very instructive in con-versation, and in one of his lectures in Yale Col lege which I was able to attend. His sincerity relating his 'grievances' was evident," &c. My two sentences relate to wholly distinct things but by changing the full stop after "attend" the comma, followed by a small "h," the two sentence-are run into one, and the wild idea conveyed that

Prof. Whitney introduced his "grievances" into a

The Gelfing Voice.

From the St. James's Gazette.

Golfing, it seems, affects the voice of women.
The necessity of frequently discussing a shot at long range in the open air naturally strengthen the voice, and women who spend the most of their days on the links forget to lower their tones when they are indoors. The bicycle face was recognized

The surest and best of Blood Purness to Sayne's